WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1898.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo leation with to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stances for that purpose.

LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Pureau of the United Patce and New York: Associatio Press is at \$1 to \$9 Am street. All information and docu-ments for public use tistantly desenimated to the press of the whole country.

hardly be expected to light with the desper-

stopped by machine guns, unless the whole

assailing force is annihilated. It was this

astounding fact which deranged Gen. Lord

Wolseley's calculations and convinced

him, after Gondon's death, that the re-

covery of Khartoum would not be worth

what it would cost. There is no proof that

there has been any decisive change in the

temper of the Mahdist warriors. Undoubt-

existed during the last ten years through-

out the Soudan, and there is much secret

discontent, and some open disaffection,

among the tribes which have been the vic-

tims of peculiar oppression, especially those

which have been driven from their former

homes in the Nile Valley south of Berber.

But there is no evidence that the immediate

followers of the Khalifa, the western Arabs

who have migrated in mass to the vicinity of

Omdurman, have lost faith in the divine

mission of the late MAHDI, or in the claim

of his lieutenant, ABDULLAHI, to command

their fanatical devotion. Admitting, how-

ever, that in the end the British and Indian

troops, between them, may be able, at a

great sacrifice of blood and treasure, to

overthrow the Khalifa, we must still recog-

nize that the permanent reëstablishment

of order and civilization in the Khe-

dive's former possessions will be the

task of many years. For the occupa-

tion of Omdurman will inevitably lead

to a reconquest of Kordofan and Darfour on

the west, and of the equatorial province in

the south; and the defence of these outlying

regions will require considerable garrisons,

which must be at least officered by Euro-

peans. It is, in a word, the reconstruction

of a great Egyptian empire to which Eng-

land has addressed herself. The plan is too

vast to be carried out in a single generation,

The ultimate result of this expedition will

be that the greatest of African rivers will

belong to England's protégé, the Khedive,

from its source to its mouths. With the Nile

assured to her, England can afford to re-

nounce the hope of gaining the Orinoco.

She could not obtain both at once: and

Venezuela question will be settled by nego-

tiation, now that England has determined

to support the Khedive's pretensions to the

A Visit to Cuba.

Judging from the praise which the Span-

sh press lavish upon Senator HALE and

Senator HOAR, we must suppose that these

Senators would be welcomed at Hayana.

more especially by Captain-General WEY-

LER, whose conduct they have advocated.

It would, we think, be desirable for them to

take a week off from their Senatorial duties,

in order to make a visit to that place.

They would thus be enabled to deter-

mine for themselves the truth or the

falsity of those reports from Cuba about

which they have frequently spoken in the

Senate, and also the rightfulness or wrong-

fulness of the cause at issue between the

combatants. It would be very much easier

for them to make up their minds in regard

to the case by personal inspection than by

conference with Senor DUPUY DE LOME at

Washington, or by reading Cuban de-

spatches, all of which, excepting those of

The first thing for them to ascertain

after arriving in Havana and leaving their

gained by the one side or the other. Has there

twelvemonth past, and have there been bat-

tles? It will be seen by the two Senators,

immediately after arriving at Havana, that

Spain at least has a very large army there

of that before leaving Washington, the

main question will be whether there is any

other army in the field, an army opposed to

the Spanish. The Senators will surely not

not do less for Senators who have con-

resolutions of belligerency. Armed, then,

out from Havana upon their search.

They do not need to travel far, only

gage in a brisk walk in the morning, and

they will be within the lines of Gen. MACEO

if they walk steadily for a while longer. It

will be pleasant walking through a lovely

country till the end of this month, or per

haps till well along in April. They had

and a pocket flask will be necessary. We

can promise them that, as Americans, they

will be well received both by GOMEZ and

by MACEO, even though they have spoken

harshly of them in the Senate. But can

they speak the language of these insur-

be able to speak it in some measure; for it

ish in the Senate, and demonstrated, with the

help of DUPUY DE LOME, that SHERMAN

WEYLER. Besides, there is no need for

much Spanish; it is facts that are wanted.

They approach COMEZ: "Have you an

his interpreter, as he takes off his hat to

tors, "Si, Señor!" and GOMEZ directs

number of perhaps ten or fifteen thousand

ents at the Cantain-General's pa

Spanish origin, are to them incredible.

whole valley of the Nile.

and the prosecution of it will afford a pre

protection for a long time to come.

edly, the most grievous misgovernment has

### The New York Candidate.

Whatever may be the result of the candidacy of Governor MORTON it is a candidney which brings honor to the State and can be regarded with complacency by Democrats as well as by Republicans. If Mr. CLEVELAND and his accomplices in fliching Populist principles and renouncing Democratic policies, have made a present of the Presidency to the Republicans, there is no Republican in whom conservative Democrats, sick of the lying tariff and the fool finance of the last three years, and fearful of intentional ambiguity or a weak yielding to the silver men on the part of both parties, would feel a greater confidence than in Mr. Mouros. Governor Monton has had a long career

In business as well as in politics. Intelligence, integrity, sound sense, and clear judgment are his characteristics. By the use of them he has risen to a commanding place in the world of business, and they have illustrated his tenancy of high political posts. His manners are as dignified as his temperament is amiable. He would be a competent President; he is certain to be a candidate of whom his fellow citizens of New York may be proud; and whether he wins or loses, he will neither gain nor lose in the distinction of his character or in the general public respect which attends upon it.

A Lesson from the Russian Primer. Our esteemed contemporary of Kansas, the Topeka State Journal, has picked up a fact which apparently gives great comfort to its free silver coinage soul. This is it:

the colpage ratio between silver and gold is 15% to 1. And yet Russia prospers." This may tickle our good friend of

"The unit of value in Russia is the silver ruble, and

Topeka, but it will scratch no backs connected with heads that respect facts. It is text for the retention of Egypt under British a lingle of words on which the facts do not confer the meaning intended.

No gold circulates in Russia, and very little silver; and even if the gold and silver coins really represent the ratio of 15% to 1 they do not exchange at that ratio, gold coin, compared to silver coin, being at a premium of nearly fifty per cent. The silver and gold coins of Russia bear about the same ratio to each other that is borne by silver and gold bullion in the markets of the world.

The Russian currency is trredeemable pa per money based on silver. By the ukase of September, 1894, you can take your ruble's weight of silver to the Russian Mint and obtain a paper ruble note; but you cannot expect to get your silver back again on demand. There is no bimetallism in Russia. Free coinage there has not kept gold and silver on a parity; and, as a great nation advancing in civilization, and ambitious beyond the dreams of most other nations. Russia is on the eve of turning from the silver standard to the gold standard.

### Logic and History.

The resolutions adopted by the MILHOL-LAND-MCKINLEY mass meeting at the Cooper Union on Monday evening declare that Mafor McKinley is "a logical candidate of the Republican party for President.' What does this mean? That Major Mc

KINLEY is a candidate with a logical mind ? That may be so, or it may not be so. The fact is, the precision and speed of the Major's mental processes, and the value of his intellectual conclusions, are as yet better known to Mr. HANNA of Cleveland than to the vast majority of American Republicans. does it mean that Major McKty

a candidate whom the Republican party can | ace, will be whether there is a war in Cuba. nominate without being illogical? That is Both of them deny the existence of war undoubtedly true, and it is true likewise of there, while neither of them has denied Mr. MORTON, Mr. REED, Mr. ALLISON, or | that there is fighting. It is generally adany other of Major McKinley's competitors. mitted that war is a struggle between hos

Or does it mean that the Ohio statesman | tile armies, carried on usually until success is is the logical candidate of the Republican party; the man of all men whom the logic been any such struggle in Cuba for over a of events requires it to nominate? If that is the meaning, it must be because

the accident of Major McKINLEY's appointment by Speaker REED as Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means in the House of Representatives of the Fifty first Con- the residents are in military uniform and gress, fastened his name to the Tariff bill | carry guns. But, as the Senators had heard which the Republican party passed through Congress in the spring of 1890. The first political results of the passage

of that bill were recorded in the fall elections of the same year. A new House of have any difficulty in securing a salvo con-Representatives was elected in which there | ducto from the Captain-General in order to were only eighty-seven Republicans. The prosecute their researches. WEYLER could Republicans lost Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, fronted the redoubtable JOHN SHERMAN on Oregon, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, and even the floor of the Senate in his behalf and Pennsylvania. They narrowly escaped the prevented the passage of those abhorent loss of Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, and even the Major's own Ohio. In New York they each Senator of them, with his salvo comelected only eleven Representatives, as ducto, and relieved of any other arms against eighteen in the preceding 'Con- which they might use carelessly, they start gress. In Ohio they elected only seven Congressmen, instead of sixteen as before.

The next step in the logical process was a very few miles from Havana. They can the election in 1892 of GROVER CLEVELAND | meet Gen. GOMEZ before noon, if they enas President of the United States, and the loss by Major McKINLEY's party of the control of the entire Administration machinery of the Federal Government.

Logic is logic, but history is history

# The Nile Expedition and the Venez-

ucla Question. Notwithstanding the report that Lord SALISBURY is still reluctant to submit to arbitration the title to the whole of the territory in dispute between British Guiana and Venezuela, there is one event which indicates that he may eventually assent to President CLEVELAND's proposal rather than risk a war with the United States. We gents? We infer that Senator HALE must refer, of course, to the expedition against Dongola, for which preparations are making | was he who corrected John Sherman's Spanon a constantly increasing scale, and which definitely commits Great Britain to a scheme of conquest in the Nile Valley that may tax | had made a wrongful translation of several | declaratory act, and there is nothing mean her military resources for many years to come. It is no little war upon which England has entered against the Mahdists, and, with auch an undertaking on her hands, an undertaking which both Russia and France regard with disapproval, it would be an act of folly to provoke the added hostility of the the American flag carried by the Sena- for the last Legislature. Nothing final was

American republic. The expeditionary force, which it was his trumpeter to blow a blast for a originally said would consist of only some review, a blast taken up by other to the Legislature, with the simple change 5,000 men, has aiready been increased to trumpeters miles away, until regiment 19,000, including some friendly Bedouin after regiment, armed and equipped, to the tribes and a detachment from the English army of occupation. Some Anglo-Indian men, all mounted, and waving the Cuban troops have also been despatched to Zanzi- ensign, sweep past the American Senators bar, and these, we are told, will be eventu- and salute them as distinguished friends of is of long experience at the business. it is a ally sent to Suskim, either to strengthen | their ever triumphant leader. "But have model measure for the purpose intended.

you no more than these !" asks the Sensthe garrison there or to proceed thence to tor who can speak some Spanish, which Kassala or to Berber. That the expeditionhas to be interpreted to GOMEZ. "Ah, Jeruary force, which has been ordered to advance salem " replies the insurgent, "we have loward Dongola, will succeed in beating the in this camp only one of the five organized dervishes is admitted to be doubtful. Nocorps of our army of liberation, but 4 will body believes that those regiments in the proudly conduct you to the corps under Khedive's service which are recruited from MACEO, and the other corps in the Orient; the fellaheen can stand against the tribesfor we desire the recognition of our belliger men of the Khalifa. The Soudanese regiency." GOMEZ soon notifies MACEO of the ments, on the other hand, are composed of presence of the two Americans, and MACEO much better material, but even these can sends an escort with two spare Cuban borses, saddled and easily mounted, to conete ardor of the Mahdists, who believe that duet them to his camp at once, as he is to death in buttle against the infidel assures have a review that day. to them an immediate admission into paradisc. The onset of such men cannot be

The Senators reach MACEO's camp late in the afternoon, just as the trumpet is blown, and that instant battalion after battalion. thousands upon thousands of revolutionary patriots, brave as any troops that ever rode horseback, white, black, and copper colored, gallop past the American Senators in perfect order, shouting "Cuba Libre!" "I am surprised," whispers the Maine Senator to the Massachusetts Senator, who keeps quiet. "But," says MACEO to both Senators through an interpreter, "you must not depart from Cuba until you have seen our army corps in the Orient; for we desire your votes for belligerency when you return, and the whole of the country between Pinar del Rio and Santiago is under our control; only you will have to destroy the salvo conductos given to you by our enemy." The Senators, having seen things, think it time to get out of Cuba, and are escorted to the Spanish lines, within five miles of Havana, where they shake hands with WEYLER and take ship for New York and Washington.

The Senators had not forgotten, while with GOMEZ and with MACEO, their declarations in the Senate that the rebels had never fought a battle. They asked a few ques tions upon that matter while in the revolutionary camp. They learned of battles in which the insurgents bad fought and beaten five or more battalions of Spanish troops, and of the battlefield from which MAR-TINEZ CAMPOS fled, and of the revolutionary victory at Candelaria in this month of March, and of numerous strategic victories as remarkable as any in military history. They learned that the battles during the year of war had been so disastrous to the Spanish army as to require a constant stream of reënforcements from Spain. So then, after all, it looks as though there had truly been battles between hostile armies and also war in Cuba. "You cannot keep this up," says a Senator to a revolutionist who replies, "Until all Cuba is dead."

As to the alleged violations of the laws of war by Spain; as to the shooting of insurgent captives; as to the killing of peaceful people by Spanish soldiers; as to the scenes of horror at Punta Brava, Guatao, the Mayea hospital, and other places; as to the arrest of suspects until every Spanish therefore we may probably assume that the | prison in Cuba is crammed with them; as to the execution of WEYLER's bloody decrees ever since their issue; as to the reign of terror which exists in every part of the island under Spanish control, the two American Senators could not entertain a doubt after spending a week in Cuba. They had denied the reality of these things in the Senate, but they could not contradict the evidence which confronted them upon every rood of the ground over which they passed, as they were escorted from the camp of GOMEZ, in the province of Matanzas, across the province of Havana to the camp of MACEO in the province of Pinar del Rio. No man in Cuba denies what has been denied in the United States Senate. You can there see the proofs of WEYLER's deeds, can there hear the cries from WETLER's dungeons, can listen to the statements of thousands of witnesses.

Were it not better for Senator HALE and Senator HOAR to take a week off and make a trip to Cuba than to make such speeches about the Cuban war as they have made in the Senate, than to strive to prevent Congress from favoring the recognition of the belligerency of the revolutionary army of Cuban patriots, battling for freedom?

It seems that Spain would not allow an American military commission to visit Cuba; but surely Spain could not forbid the two Senators who have been foremost in defending her, from engaging in the mission of inquiry here suggested. Surely WEYLER the Damned could not but well ome their visit!

# The Cotton Manufacturers' Platform

The Arkwright Club of Boston is composed of the Treasurers of all the leading cotton factories in New England. The or ganization represents about one hundred millions of capital invested in the prosecution of this great industry. besides a navy, and that nearly the whole of

Last week the subjoined resolution was introduced at a regular meeting of the Arkwright Club, and after a brief discussion it was unanimously adopted:

" Resolved. That the Arkwright Club believes that the money of the United States should be solely, abso-

lutely, and unqualifiedly based on a gold standard." We are hearing more or less about a union of the silver interests and the manufactur ing interests for mutual advantage. Evidently the schemers engaged in the enterprise are not making much progress in the States of New England.

Intelligible and unqualified declaration like this from other great and important as sociations of manufacturers would do much for the cause of sound money at this time although they might make MARK HANNA look pale blue.

# A Specimen of Parkhurst's Black-

guardism. In the course of a profane and vitupera ive speech at Brooklyn on Monday night. PARKHURST described the Greater New York project as a scheme of " Tom PLATT and DICK CROKER, either of whom is worse better not take much money; nothing than the other, if such were possible;" and more than a carnet-bag filled with then he proceeded to denounce it further in corn dodgers, which no Spaniard could cat. | this wise:

"The Consolidation bill is the meanest, sneakles

to be toaded hereafter as the managers see fit." Neither Mr. CROKER nor Mr. PLATT had anything to do with the origination of the Greater New York project. It was conceived many years ago by the Hon. ANDREW H. GREEN; and the Consolidation bill which the clerical detective spoke of so contemptu ously, was drawn by him as President of the Consolidation Commission. It is simply a words in a Spanish document written by or sneaking about it. The question of consolidation having been submitted to the people of the communities oncerned, and they having voted upon army. Mr. GOMEZ?" The General calls it favorably, the bill declaring the union in accordance with their decision was prepared then done with regard to the matter, and hence the bill was this year again submitted that the date when the consolidation should take place was put forward.

It is a very plain and lucid measure, easily understandable by every man of intelligence; and having been drawn by Mr. GREEN, who

The blatant and blackguard PARKHURST has either never read the bill or he is maliciously seeking to produce a false impres-

sion respecting it. The consolidation project having been referred to vote and that vote having approved it, the argument that the Legislature ought to accept the decision asked for and express it in legislation, certainly seems to have some force. At any rate, that is all the Consolidation Commission bill does. It does not pretend to lay down the plan of union. It merely declares that, at a date fixed, there shall be union, and does not interfere with the present arrangements of details in the various communities. The formulation of

a suitable and adequate plan is left for prolonged future consideration. However much a man may be opposed to the Greater New York scheme, there is nothing whatever in this particular bill to attack, except that it is declaratory of a result against which he protests. In itself the bill is open, clear, and explicit. It was not framed in any political interest, for the Interests of Mr. GREEN and the Consolidation Commissioners generally are not political. He is a Democrat, but he has long been outside of politics; and it is because of his ripe judgment and large and accurate knowledge concerning our municipal his-

and trusted by both parties. The ignorance of this clerical mountebank equals his impudence and his indecency.

If the Hon, LEMUEL E. QUIGG succeeds in getting an appropriation for a new Custom House here he will have earned his salary and a onus, justly payable out of the Federal Treasury.

When Secretary WHITNEY built our first steel ships of the line he called one of them Maine and the other Texas, thus linking the extreme northeast and the extreme southwest in the nors. When Secretary Tracy followed with another group of battle ships, he found names for them in an Atlantic, a Pacific, and an inland State, Indiana, Massachusetts, and Oregon.

The Indiana is in service, and her two mates are now getting ready for their trial trips. The Massachusetts has just had a preliminary run off the Delaware capes, and her record of 15.6 knots recalls the 15.547 of the Indiana's official trial. Good premise of the Oregon's speed comes from the Pacific coast, so that we may expect this fine trio to be rated as 1519-knot ships, or at half a knot more than their contracts call for.

Three months ago, when the country was taking a hasty account of the shins it could rely on at once, should hostilities break out, the Massachusetts and Oregon were not reckoned in. But they are now available for future demand, and what this reënforcement means is seen by their splendid armor of 18, 17, and 15 inches on sides, barbettes and turrets, and their tremendous batteries of four 13-inch, eight 8-inch, and four 6-inch rifles each, with thirty auxiliary pieces. This splendid pair of armorclads, one for the Atlantic and the other for the Pacific coast, has greatly augmented our floating defences, and the Terror and the Monadnock. only a few days ago, added another welcome element with their powerful 10-inch batteries. We shall probably also not have long to wait for the Puritan, the most powerful of our six conitors, nor can the trial trip of the Brooklyn the largest and most powerful of our armored

Whether the flask of peace or the powder horn was open at Frankfort, great deeds were done there since January, and military and even civil historians will not cease to celebrate the patience and the prowess of the participants in the great events which have not happened. Poets, too, will spring up, surand he who doubts is damned. Nobody has dallied except an accasional l'opulist, and if many have been damned in a tropical sense no harm has been done. But the Hon, W. Godfrey HUNTER, the man with one gold leg and one silver leg, where is he? Do the guides in the House of Representatives at Washington point him out to strangers as the medical gentleman from Kentucky who didn't beat Senator BLACK-BURN? Or will they tell darkly of the feud between him and Governor BRADLEY? Enough to mists are no longer crimson over it.

# Prof. Moles Wins a Disciple.

To the Epitok of The Sux-Sir: Can Prof. Ellas Molee be in earnest? Would be abolish capitals? Let him bring on his language and we will learn it willingly, else his endeavors will have gone for naught and his life work will have been wasted. But do away with capitals? Never: How would our signs look? Try limagine a "scare head" like this:

terrible murder in chiengo! woman's son-in law drowns her it cold blood! is blood thicker than water?

mckinley nominated on the first ballot, slupsky for vice president, platform: school reform and "moleese."

I have studyen the first step and expect soon to get the whole gait, and I believe that all mans and all omans and all childs will be the gooder when they have learnen it; but for the sake of peopleo eyesight pare us our expitals, prof. molec. please people who have painten signs for a living to confine themselves to small letters. In fact, it will ungust every one, all bonor to molec! he have the ideat ideas of any speech maker in the busine but i be sure if he consider he will keep the capitals, there be no question but that when the molec speech ome, it will come to stay; but smolee hoke spare us capitals. yours for molec new york, march 24.

### Mose Handy. WITH APOLOGIES TO J. G. WHITTIER.

Mose Handy on a cold March day

At his writing was banging awa

Beneath his old hat glowed the wealth Of patulous whiskers and Chicago health. He sent up stairs by the copy clerk. But when he thought of the work to do It made his soft blond whiskers blue The aweet song died and a vague unrest And a nameless longing filled his breast; A wish, that he hardly dared to own. McKinley came softly through the door of Mose's room on the afacteenth floor He stopped a moment to see Mose write The things that fill his soul with delight. And to ask a draught from the spring that flowed From Mose's pen with his brilliant load. Mose stooped where the rich spring hubbled up, And filled for McKinley a new tin cop, And blushed as he gave it, looking down At his large cold feet and his lak stained gown "Thanks," said McKinley, "a sweeter draugit He spoke of the other candidates And said he would leave them a few small States He talked of the properts, and wondered whether The cloud in the cast would bring foul weather. And Mose for jot his lisk stained gown And his large cold feet and his battered crown And listened while a pleased surprise Glanced from his whiskers to his eyes. At last, like one who for delay.

Mose Bandy looked and sighed: "By good,

McKinley looked back when he reached the hall.

wouder if Mac will give me the josh.

that Mose wayn't looking his way at all.

Then closing his lips, McKinley went on,

Ab. well, for us all some sweet hope lies. Deeply buried from human eyes.

And Mose was left at his deal alone.

And in the hereafter McKinley may

THE RAINES BILL.

Prergent Views on the Subject of the New Liquor Tax Law in Force Since Noon on Monday, March the Twenty-third. The number of persons directly or indirectly mnected with the retail liquor, hotel, tavern, brewery, distillery, saloon free lunch, or har fixture business in this State is 130,000, of whom 115,000, approximately, are voters. The total

The former Excise law of New York is in forty-six sections. The Raines Liquor law, which supersedes it, is in forty-five sections, but three times as long.

There are 300 licensed hotels in New York city paying \$500 a year license. Under the Raines Liquor Tax bill there are likely to be fully 600, and perhaps a larger number, for under the new law liquor may be sold in hotels to guests with meals on Sundays, and moreover the 200 feet limitation excluding asloons from a closer proximity to churches and schools does not apply to hotels. The tax on hotels under the new law is \$800 in this city-\$300 more than at present. A hotel is defined in the new law as a building containing not less than ten rooms for the accommodation of guests.

A well-known Democratic leader who has been resident of New York city for nearly six years, makes the declaration that the Raines bill will throw 50,000 men out of employment and make the State Democratic "by a smasning majority," though the throwing of men out of employment tory, laws, and usages that he is consulted during the last six years seems to have had the contrary effect, making many of them Republicans. The same sanguine statesman predicted that, in consequence of the Roosevelt crusade, New York would go Democratic last year.

> Section 20 of the Raines Liquor Tax law describes the form of tax certificate to be issued, on payment of the fee prescribed. It is to be lithographed or engraved "on durable paper," and is to contain a suitable device. Already there are various suggestions of devices appropriate to the embellishment and ornamentation of Raines's tax certificates. An eagle has been suggested as an appropriate device, a crow told crow), a birds'-eye view of Canandaigua-by-the Lake, a reproduction of the steel pen with which Gov. Morton signed the Raines bill, a wagon of the United States Express Company in rapid motion down hill, a picture of a tavern in a country town, and a transcript of the total in the State election of 1888 when the Hon. Warner Miller ran unsuccessfully for Governor on a high-license platform in protection of the home and farm. The device to be chosen for the tax certificate made necessary under section 20 of the Raines Liquor law is important because section 21 of the same law declares that before beginning business, and continuously afterward, this certificate must be posted up on the door or window of the saloon in order that "it may be readily seen from the street." This expression the law, "the street," has special reference to Canandaigua, where there is one street. In New York it is supposed to apply to any street. There are many streets here.

The Socialists, though dissatisfied with the re strictions which the Raines Liquor bill establishes, are confident that the agitation of the subject of State control of saloons will bring them an access of voting strength in this year's Presidentia election, and they expect to get more votes for their ticket than ever before in this State.

There are more licensed saloons in proportion to the population in Hoboken than in any other city in the United States. Milwaukee and Toledo come next. High license, it is argued generally by close observers of the retail liquor raffic, is favorable to the consumption of the sale of strong liquor and unfavorable to a large business in beer. But some of the recent figures filed with the Internal Revenue Department in Washington do not fully correborate this view Boston, Philadelphia, and St. Louis, three highlicense cities, sold last year 1,100,000, 1,800,000, and 1,900,000 barrels of beer respectively, a total in the three cities of 4,800,000. On Jan. 1, robes of song over Col. the Hon. John Chinn, the was 2 500 000. On Jan. 1, man who persistently refused to disband or, to disperse, and over the Hon, Joseph Calliope to disperse, and over the Hon, Joseph Calliope the same population as Boston, Philadelphia and St. Louis, consumed during the same perior 4,200,000 barrels of beer, 600,000 barrels less.

An incenious reformer without fear of the wrath of Raines in his heart, has devised a method whereby the law-abiding citizen can enjoy his lager beer on Sunday without reference to the Police Department or the provisions of the liquor tax law. He has patented what is called "the mait lozenge," a concentrated es-sence of the essential properties of lager beer, ased on the same plan as regulates the manufacture of beef tea capsules. The thirsty citizen buys on Saturday night or earlier his box of know that Kentucky is still in sight, even if the lozenges, and any time during the day or evening of Sunday he dissolves one of these lozenges

Some learned constitutional lawyers have made the discovery that there is a flaw in division 4 of section 23 of the Raines Liquor law, which declares that no corporation organized under the laws of another State shall receive a certificate to sell liquor in this State unless in the case of a railroad corporation paying a tax of \$200 for a license to sell liquor on cars. It is claimed that several of the New York hotels are organized under the corporation statutes of New Jersey or Connecticut. In the opinion of persons better informed this flaw is not a serious one, for there is nothing to prevent an individual member of a corporation or-ganized in New Jersey, Connecticut, or Dela-ware from taking out an individual license and obtaining a tax certificate for a hotel.

Some Republicans have been recalling the wording of the manifesto sent out from the headparters at the Lexington Avenue Opera House on Oct. 2, 1895, by the Wine, Liquor, and Reer Dealers' Central Association. This association was established in February, 1880, and its object was declared to be to unite for mutual protection the local ward or precinct organizations throughout town. It was declared to be "a nonpolitical body," its members acting as individuals, retaining their right to affiliate with either political party. This was one of the declarations of the manifesto of October last signed by Henry Hirsch, President; Patrick M. Mailon, Recording Secretary; Bernard Courtney Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Christopher Boylan, Chairman of the Finance Committee: "Feeling as we do the evil effects of so-called reform, we have concluded, as an organization, to endorse the candidates of the regularly recognized bemocratic party, knowing that we have more to expect from them than from those to whose conduct is directly attrib-utable the deplorable condition of business in this city.

The Treasury figures for 1895 of the materials entering into use in the distillation of spirits whiskey, gin, rum, &c. are corn, 12,000,000 bushels: rye, 5,700,000 bushels; mait, 2,000,000 bushels, and molasses, 6,000, 000 galions. A bushel of grain yields four gallons of whiskey. Five gallons of molasses yield four gallons of rum. Hops and barley, which enter most largely into the composition of beer, come largely from New York State, but lately there has been severe competition not only from tanada, but from the Pacific coast. California raises an enormous quantity of bar-ley (17,000,000 bushels is now the average), and Oregon reached in 1800 the fourth place in the product of hops, with a yield of 4,000,000 pounds. Since that year the product has been increased, and there is a large importation to the East of hops grown in Oregon.

The general opinion of local Republican politicians in New York city is strongly unfavorable to the Raines bill as a political measure, and they apprehend very serious losses in many 1893, when there was a flood tale in favor of the Republican party throughout the United states, the Republicans polled for tien. Palmer, their candidate for Secretary of State, 80,000 votes in this city. It was the general expectation of a majority of their leaders that the Reservelt Sunday enforcement would have a disastrous effect upon Republican prospects in 1815, especially when coupled with the Warner Miller platform plank of the Republican State Convention for "the maintenance of the Sunday law." But Gen Palmer, running again at the head of the Republican text for resistentian, polled in New York city 97,000 votes.

A Hebrew-Christian on the Affair of Wars-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: With regard to statements in THE SUN, concerning the character and the work of Hermann Warszawisk, the self-styled Superintendent of the American Hebrew Missionary Work, permit me as a Hebrew-Christian of over twenty years standing to offer a few remarks, which might ot prove uninteresting to those of your readers who have read your strictures on Jewish missionary work in general, and on Mr. Wars

MISSIONS TO THE JEWS.

zawiak's work in particular. Christian missionary work among the Jews is not based on any particular missionary, on his success or failure, but on the word of God, and the Church of Christ is as much under obligation to preach the Gospel to the Jews as she is to preach it to the Gentiles, all this regardless of the fact whether successful or not. The Church of Christ is commanded, not so much to convert as to preach, and Christian missions to the Jews are based on the same authority as other Christian work.

With regard to the particular work of Mr. Warszawiak, I say most emphatically that many prominent Christian people, and some in many prominent Caristian peone, and some in-fluential Christian papers, are in a very large measure re-possible for the present scandal. On account of the great interest I have always taken in Christian mission work among my peo-ule, I spent two weeks in New York last sum-mer with the express purpose of finding out something about the much-taked and the much-written work of Mr. Warszawiak. As the result of my investigation and observation I found:

something about the much-taiked and the much-written work of Mr. Warszawiak. As the result of my investigation and observation I found:

(1) Mir. Warszawiak himself very skilful in impressing the outside world with the importance of nimself and of his work. (2) Rather careless about stating facts, and excusing himself fron discussing his inaccuracies by the plea of being very busy in this wonderful work of Christianizing the Jews.

(3) Dr. Schauffler, the Christian Herald, and other Christian men and papers, by their first emphatically endorsing Mr. Warszawisk and when found out, as they thought, unworthy of confidence, preserving an absolute silence, have materially helped the decent thus practised on the Christian people. I did not meet Dr. Schauffler, but in answer to my question the entiors of the Christian Herald told me that, while they had no confidence in Mr. Warszawiak, it was not their policy to so inform the Christian world, and so that while a sensation was on hand they thought they ought to boom it. When they found out that the whole thing was a fraud they simply said nothing about it.

There are, however, in New York and elsewhere consecrated men who, in the midst of hardships, and relying on the promises of God, work amid tribulation and discouragements, trusting on the word of God that the Gospel is the power of food to save the Jew.

The mistake in the so-called Warszawiak mission was to put a poorly educated and inexperienced man at the head of a movement that requires the zeal of a Paul and his irreproachable, sturdy, solid Christike character. Moreover, siliy ado and the lavish admiration and cash poured upon the receptive superintendent was enough to turn anybody's head.

Let the Christian people support in a rational manner all missionary enterprise, including the efforts made to preach the Gospel among the Jews. Above all, let them heep a strict account of the money spent, and require businessike reports from those charged to spend the money, and especially let them not grow hysterical wh

### Rhode Islanders for Free Cuba.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The opinion seem to be prevalent outside of New England that this sec tion of the country is most strenuously opposed to any action by the Senate which would tend to recog nize Cuba as belligerent. This conclusion is drawn no doubt, after regarding the attitude of some of our Senators, who seem to be leagued together for the purpose of delaying the recognition justly due. To those who think thus, I wish to state most de-

do not voice the sentiments of their constituents. That this statement is true is shown by the action of for instance, the State of Rhode Island. Both of our representatives in the Senate are among those who are endeavoring to defeat the belligerency resolutions, but give no reasons for their action. In direct ntravention to this policy we find that among th number of petitions presented to Congress praying that recognition be granted the Cubans, which appeals Senator Morgan used in his argument a few days ago, and which he referred to as coming directly from the people of the different sections of the coun try we find the State of Rhode Island represented y appeals from three of her five cities-Providence Pawtucket, and Woonsocket.

We sympathize most sincerely with those poor suf-

fering people, fighting so bravely against tyranny and oppression. Nor do we attempt to disguise our feelings in this respect, as is shown by our petitions, and no acts of our Senators can undermine them. PANNERET, R. L. March 23.

Should Bentistry He Tought in the Schools ? To the Epiton of The Sun-Sire If dentistry were taught in the schools, i. c., that part of it which re first and second dentition, some of their principal diseases, such as cartes or decay, abscess, and so forth there would be some hope that the cirls so taught, when they grow up and bring their children to a denan adult's head, against only twenty baby teeth Then, bringing their arithmetic to bear upon the sub ject, they might be able to see that there were twelve teeth that could not have had any predecessors This much accomplished, a mother would not ex-cialm, when told by the dentist that the "first or "sixth year molar" was a permanent tooth, "Oh, no Doctor, I'm sure that's one of his first teeth." The fond mother who really "Intends to have all of Johnny's second teeth filled." will allow these four "sixth-year molars" to decay past saving, thinking they were deciduous or haby teeth, because they were the first ones in that place, and the category might be indefinitely lengthened.

the indefinitely lengthened.

I do not of course, contend that anything about dentistry except the most simple rules of hydene and the most important facts about the natural teeth should be taught, and that in connection with the physiology and hydrene already taught.

There is no reason why a child should not learn the names of the teeth, and that correctly. Cuspid tooth is no harder than the incorrect one of "eye" or "stomach" tooth, especially if at the same time be learne that clean peans a noth or spear. Hicuspid two pouls will readily follow. We points) will readily follow.

And with the going out of these foolish names I one will go out the about like that the abovementioned organs, eye and stomach, are in any way frected by the extraction of the cuspid teeth.

It should also be taught the child that the teeth are fixed given part of tim, made primarily for use and the question of "Text Book" will be easily Once let it be known of "Text book" will be carry and the question of "Text book" will be carry and the first idace, none is needed, but answered. In the first idace, none is needed, but only a chapter or two added to the book on physically and hygiene already in use, and that chapter scenario or endered by a leading dental society are not a constant.

### Nothing Above the Table. From the New Orleans Times Democrat.

A popular and well-known lady of central Misissippl visited New Orleans at the last Mardi Grasfor the first time. She was delighted with the city, but was considerably slocked at the "decollete-ness" of some of the costumes at the balls. One day while here she was entertained at a fashtonable dimer, and upon her return to the house of the friend whota she was visiting, she was asked to describe some of the costumes work. What did Mrs. C-- wear)" said her friend,

"I didn't look under the table; but she didn't have on anything above it."

# St. Paul's Musicul Sidewalk.

From the St. Faul (Minn.) Disputch. Any frosty day-morning, noon or night when passing the southwest corner of Summit and Florat avenues, gently rub the sole of your shoe against the pavement lending from the curb to the sidewalk proper, and you will produce a vibration, musical and as clear as the notes produced by rubbing the wetted finger over a wine glass rim. I've tried it again and again, and got the music every time, literally making music with my feet.

# The Hon. Hope Pointil of Bibb.

From the Micon News,
The Hon, Hope Policili has addressed a communication to the Hon, Robert Holges and the Hon, J R. Cooper, in which he proposes that they submit their claims to a Democratic primary, the success parts of town in consequence of it at this year's ful camining to no before the Lexidature as the Presidential election. In the State election of favorite out and littles own especial candidate for the matteffacable of this circuit.

> Serilour's Magazine for April is full of fresh new matter that gives it peculiar interest. Cosmi-Monkhouse twis of hir Frederick Leighton and his work, and purpose chosen by the artist illustrate the article, buffield cohorne has a story, "A Day at crympta" teiting of the old Olympic games, and the ctor of the American School at Athens describes

### SUNBEAMS.

... There are three ex Mayors of the town in the newly elected City Council of Bath, Me.

—A minister of Ceresco, Mich., has bought a ster option with which he will in future illustrate his

Sunday night sermons. A farmer and his two sons were instantly killed by lightning near Orango, Cal., a few days

ago while seated at table cating supper. -A woman has just been appointed assistant professor of English in the University of Michigan. the is Miss Gertrude Buck, a daughter of Judge

Buck of Michigan. Triplets were born to the wife of Christians Marino of Centredale, R. L. a few days ago. They are all girls and each weighed five pounds at birth.

At last accounts all were doing well.

Prisoners in the Bangor, Me., jail are to be supplied with potted plants to care for in their cells

It is believed the care of the plants will have an "elevating and reforming influence." John Gills of Troy, Vt., is the father of thirtyour children by one wife. The children arrived in steady sequence at the rate of one a year for thirty four years. He has now 150 descendants living

in Troy. -Alaska experienced during the winter just ending the coldest weather known there in twenty years. During January and February the tempers ture was never above serv at Juneau or Sitka, and snow fall almost continuously.

-in the middle of an onion she was peeling a ew days ago a woman in Bath, Me., found a gold ring. The story is vouched for. The explanation offered is that some one dropped the ring in the onion bed, and the onion grew around it.

-A story of a feat of mechanical skill of wonderful delicacy is told in Iron Age. An expert mechanic is said to have taken a common sewing needle of medium size, 15, inches long, and drilled a hole through its entire length, from eye to point, the hole being just large enough to admit of the passage of a very fine helr. -An unusual spell of warm weather during the

early part of this month hatched out millions of grasshoppers, prematurely, in Oregon. Then came along an unusual cold snap which killed practical ers thereabouts are doing the remarkable thing of rejoicing over unseasonable weather.

One of six graduating students of the West

Penn Medical College blew out the gas in a hotel bedroom in Pittsburgh, Pa., the other night. All six students were sleeping in the room, and all me very near being asphyxiated. This item may be interesting to hayseeds as showing that even a college graduate doesn't know everything. -It is claimed for Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shade of

Kendallville, Ind., that they are the smallest mar ried couple in Indiana. Each is more than fifty years old. Mrs. Shade is exactly three feet in height, and her husband is a triffe smaller. Mr. Shade has an unusually luxuriant growth of half on his face, his beard reaching to his waist. -The arch apan of the new bridge soon to be milt across the Niagara gorge will be 80 feet long,

and the centre of the arch will be 170 feet above low water. The floor of the bridge will be forty-siz feet wide, affording room for two trolley tracks in the middle, an eight foot roadway on either side of these tracks, and a sldewalk three feet nine inches wide on each outer side of the bridge. -California shipped out of the State 48,871 car oads of fruit, nuts, wine, brandy, and vegetables in 1895, an increase over 1894 of 5,346 car loads.

Of fruit alone the shipments were 37,160 carloads In 1800 the shipments of fruit were only 16,195 car loads. If all the orchards in California now in bearing were to put out a full crop this year the exports of fruit should, it is estimated, reach 50, 000 car loads,
-Flocks of blackbirds and swallows and some robins and bluebirds appeared in Delaware county, Pa., a week or so ago, much earlier than ever before

known, lured northward, doubtless, by the unusua spell of warm weather. Snow came soon after, and now the birds are having a hard time foraging for food. The blackbirds have become so tame through hunger that they fly around the formhouses and dispute with the sparrows for crumbs in the yards. -Missouri papers are alleging that thi was recently found pasted on the walls of a desert-

ed homestead in the arid region of Kansas: "Four miles from a neighborhood, sixteen miles from a Post Office, twenty five miles from a ratiroad, fourteen miles from a schoolhouse, forty one miles from a church, 180 miles from timber, 200 miles from a Democrat, half a mile from water, a quar ter of a mile from hell, and the same distance from a Republican, Gone to Missouri, which is God's country, to get a fresh start."

—A thrilling incident occurred in a coal mine

near Shamokin, Paria few days ago, when a miner suddenly became crazy and attacked a fellow mines just as a blast was about to be fired. The crasy man, Frank Tempaonia, sprang upon the other miner, Thomas Grander, while in the "breast" just as the latter had lighted the fuse leading to a charge of dynamite. After a flerce fight Grander knockel the crazy man senscless by striking him on the head with a shovel, and then dragged him from the breast just as the charge exploded. Both men were almost buried in the failing east, but neither was seriously hurt. Tompsonia's mind had become deranged during attendance at revival meetings. The night after he attacked Grander he set fire to the house in which he lived, and was afterward taken to the State asylum.

#### A Thrifty Chicago Barber. From the Washington Times.

This is a story that was told in the cloukroom on the Republican side of the House yesterday: When Senator John Sherman was a candidate before the Chicago Convention in 1888, Arthur E. Bateman, formerly of this city, handled the bag. Mr. Bateman was sitting in his room at the Grand Pacific one day when a colored man walked in and

"I am Senator Sherman's friend," was Mr. Bateman's reply "And I is Mr. Claypool, Mr. Claypool of Arkan-

asked to see Marse Sherman's-friend.

sas, sir, a delegate to dis Conve Bateman naturally expressed his pleasure at meeting the Arkansas "statesman" and asked what he could do for him. A whispered consultation was held. The delegate briefly said that, while he blue self was for shorman first, last, and all the time, he found that some of his fellow colored delegates e wavering, and if he could only have \$40 he could fix them. Bateman shelled out four crisp ten dollar notes

and handed them over, thankful, doubtless, that the "touch" had been so light. The next day the 'gemman'' from Avkansas made another demand for forty. He got that, too. On the third day the socalled Claypool called again and was making a pleafor a third forty in order to help a fellow delegate.

Just as Mr. Bateman was about to go down in his clothes for the money Gen, Powell Clayton, arm in arm with a tall, distinguished looking gentler with long hair and fine Caucasian features, walked into the room and said: "Col. Bateman, let me introduce Mr. Claypool, one of my fellow delegates from Arkansas.

In a jiffy the colored man was out of the room and leaping down the steps for dear life. It is said that this thrifty colored man is a barber on the north side of Chicago and played the delegate racket on the agents representing Alger, Harrison, and the others just as he did Bateman

#### The Pulpit dust Right. I rom the Indianapolis Journal.

in a very handsome little church, not two hun-dred miles from inclamatedle, the reading platform is adorned by a remarkably beautiful pulpit, flanked by equally decorative chairs. The artistic paken pulpit, hand carved in passion flowers and lilles and bordered with trefoll, is almost the "grav en image" in the eyes of the association of church women who carned and purchased the pulpit furnishings when the edifice was built. Eccently a new minister came into charge of the congregation, and it was some time before he learned this peculiar doctrine of "love me, love my pulpft," which his people entertained, he was a little fellow, and one day casually remarked to one of his feminine church members:

"Mrs. badger, that pulpit is entirely too high for me; think it had better be cut down a trifle."
"Cut down?" the horrifled woman exclaimed. ocar that parpit down? No, Indeed; it would rain It: It would be much easier to get a taller preacher."

# Winter Sunshine in London.

From the American American Photographer ological Office states in some new statistirs that, taking the past twenty five years into coa stderation, the average duration of sunshine in Loudon for the whole of the month of January is only twenty six hours!

# No Change.

from the Indianapolis Journa

Hungry Hingins What you readly now Weary Watkins Markits. What's de quotations on shirts?" "Unchanged, pardner, unchanged."

St. Nicholas, that monthly feast for boys and girls, is out for April. It affords a substantial feast, with dainties galore, and yet wholly digestible in character.

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